

## The Salt Lake Tribune

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Tuesday, July 23, 1912.

Another Turkish Cabinet has fallen. How many more Cabinets must fall in Turkey before the whole furniture is smashed?

Georgia is reported "afire for Roosevelt." But most anywhere might be afire for most anybody, or for nobody at all, this sultry weather.

Roosevelt has resigned as a member of the New York Republican club. That is fitting, as the organizer of a new National party can hardly consider himself a member of the Republican party any more.

Just as we were all settling down comfortably to the feeling that the revolutionary activities in Mexico were about crushed, comes this uprising of the Zapatistas. And now all seems at sea again.

The Senate, in a resolution, condemned President Taft for interfering too much in the Lorimer case; Roosevelt condemns him for not interfering enough. And the American public commends him for doing just the right thing.

The death of Andrew Lang removes from life perhaps the greatest literary man of the day. He has written profusely, and always with keen wit and full knowledge. And he was not an old man, either; but 65, and in the ripeness of his powers.

The resignation of Herbert Knox Smith as Commissioner of Corporations was past due. He has been unfaithful for a long time to the President, being a devoted admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, and is following him into his new party.

Americans were robbed of \$120,000, 000 last year through the mails, is the report. But inspectors no doubt held the amount down. If they hadn't, it would be hard to fix the limit of loss. And the mail swindlers were no doubt largely exceeded by other forms.

Governor Deneen of Illinois comes out as a straight Republican, supporting President Taft as the regular party nominee. And now the Roosevelt crowd will try to defeat him by running a Roosevelt candidate against him, this through sheer vindictiveness.

At the Roosevelt convention in Chicago on August 5th, the Colonel has decided to charge \$10 to \$20 for seats in the galleries. That ought to make it easier for the trusts that he represents, by lightening their burdens through the collection of a handsome campaign fund.

In making its protest against pending legislation in Congress on the Panama canal regulations and tolls, England is merely the catpaw of the railroad interests, and especially of the Canadian Pacific railroad. But that protest will amount to nothing, and is an international impertinence.

It is rumored that one of the progressives, who is rather weak in classic references, but who had heard some of them and wanted to be impressive at a recent meeting of the selected bull moose, declared that progressive principles are divine, and that they ought to prevail everywhere, and especially in the West, "from Alta to Omaha."

A coast contemporary says that it is the duty of the House committee investigating Judge Hanford "to seek evidence" on his drinking habits. It is no doubt its duty to seek fair evidence on all matters affecting his fitness to be a judge in a Federal court. But when the chairman of that committee openly announces that what it is seeking is "incriminating evidence," that is going indecently far in the wrong direction.

The British newspapers are opposed to the American protective tariff. So is Governor Wilson, the Democratic candidate for President. The British newspapers oppose because with protection done away with, they would hope to capture the American markets for their manufactures. Governor Wilson opposes protection because his academic theories lead him that way,

while he has no practical knowledge of the matter whatever.

## PIONEER DAY CELEBRATION.

Pioneer Day will be celebrated in this city tomorrow in a more general and representative way than ever before. The celebration will take the form of historical pageants, in which will be represented not only the coming of the Mormon pioneers in this valley, but the pioneer activities of the Catholic fathers among the Indians of all this mountain region, and there will also be floats typical of the early trappers, of the fur companies, and of the earlier wandering white explorers who had pretty thoroughly traversed all of this country prior to the year 1840. The Oregon immigration began in 1836, reaching its height in 1843. This immigration made the roads, pointed out the fords, and caused the publication of what was called the Oregon Emigrants' Guide-Book, which was followed by succeeding trains from 1840 onwards. This book pointed out the best camping places where there was good water, where fuel could be had, the best fords, and gave warning of dangerous points, either for general camping purposes or because of bad water.

The pioneer parties to Utah followed these trails as pointed out in the guide book, and so their way was much easier than if they had been blazing a trail for themselves. Some of the earlier Oregon pioneers went down the Weber river, some crossed over and came to the site of this city; and for many years, both before the pioneers came here and after their settlement, the grasses of the meadows of this valley were famous for their recruiting qualities upon the worn-out stock of the trains bound for the Willamette valley, and afterwards for California.

But in no sense are the achievements of the Utah pioneers to be diminished on this account; they were true pioneers of this region, though not meaning at first to stop here, but to go on to southern California, to join the company led there by Elder Brannan the year before around Cape Horn. They found no one here and made their own settlements, even in spite of some very pronounced opinions that it was impossible to make settlements and grow sustenance in this valley or in any of the valleys of these mountains. It is curious that opinions of this kind should have prevailed among keen, observant men such as the trappers and explorers were, but it is undeniable that the early fur traders and the Indian traders generally had the idea that these valleys were non-productive, just as in the old Northwest a great many of the early settlers thought that they had to settle in the timber because they held that the prairies were not fit to cultivate.

The celebration of Pioneer Day tomorrow will mark the beginning of a broader basis for these celebrations in the future. They have been up to this time too restrictive and narrow; they have been held to be exclusively the property and representation of the activities of a sect, and the original settlement of the country has been held to redound to the glory of the ruling religion rather than of a movement of American pioneers without reference to faith or revelation. We are glad to see the celebration get out of that old rut and assume a broader basis. It is quite true that the other features indicated, the activity of the Catholic fathers, of the trappers and fur traders, of the fur companies, of the pioneer wanderers who simply loved to wander and see new things, all these are eminently deserving of representation in the celebration of Pioneer Day in Utah. Another feature of that day might very well be, and perhaps will be added in subsequent celebrations, a representation of the Oregon immigration, which made the roads and pointed out the way for travelers, especially those who travel by wheel, on this mid-trail across the continent.

All can heartily join in the celebration of Pioneer Day this year, and we trust that this will become more and more the case as the years go by, and as the special religious claims in regard to it will become merged, so far as this celebration is concerned, in the general representation of the advancement of civilization within the boundaries of the United States. The settlement of Utah was but one of such pioneer movements; and as it takes its place justly and fairly among other similar movements, it will receive the cordial support and earnest co-operation of all who admire American pluck, American independence, and American enterprise.

## JUDGE HANFORD RESIGNS.

The House investigating committee which went to see about the conduct of Judge Cornelius H. Hanford at Seattle, went on a political errand exclusively. It was after Judge Hanford's scalp. After getting there the committee found a good many people who were discontented with Judge Hanford, and the committee appears to have sided with those people altogether, and invited complaints of every kind, as its chairman is reported to have said, "What we want is incriminating evidence."

A powerful antagonistic committee in political opposition, acting on that basis, can make it extremely troublesome for anybody, no matter how correct that person's official conduct may have been. Accordingly Judge Hanford finds himself at the mercy of the hostile committee, and of his enemies. He sends in his resignation, with a statement that is at once defiant and pathetic, which is carried in the dispatches this morning. It is often said that a political court is an abomination of the earth; but even a worse abomination would appear to be a hostile investigation of a

judge, who stands helpless before such an investigation and the threat of impeachment which the committee has power to make, and appeared determined to make fact.

## MR. CHRISTENSEN EXPLAINS.

Noting some comments by Superintendent Christensen of this city derogatory to the G. A. R., in connection with the entertainment of the National Teachers' Association in this city, we made protest against the sentiment attributed to him in the News interview. Mr. Christensen sends us the following explanation, which we publish in justice to him, disclaiming any intent to cast reflection upon the members of the G. A. R.:

Salt Lake City, July 22.  
Editor Tribune.—In an interview printed last Saturday I was quoted as saying, "The G. A. R. standard cannot be used with the National Education Association," etc., etc. While this statement was evidently well meant, it is unfortunate in the use of the word "standard," which I did not employ. Had this statement been made by me, your observations certainly would be fully justified. I said that we had on hand at the time the G. A. R. convention was held in Salt Lake City a large quantity of coats to be used in school buildings in the event of an emergency, but with the National Education Association we could not resort to this method for the reason that most of the visiting delegates will be ladies. In other words, it is a question of sex and not of standard.

I send you the sentiments of the G. A. R. In fact, my own feelings for the old soldiers and the glorious cause to which they consecrated their lives, is akin to that of reverence.

D. H. CHRISTENSEN

Our protest was based on the language of the interview, which we quoted literally in connection with our protest. But we have no disposition to press the point in view of Mr. Christensen's disclaimer.

## OLYMPIC PROGRAMMES.

In commenting upon the Olympic Games, both before their holding and after their ending, The Tribune has urged more than once that these games should be conducted, not under the local rules of any nation or of any athletic authority, club or association; but that they should be conducted under rules of their own, entirely separate from any local preferences, regulations or peculiar events that are favorites of any people; but the Olympic Games belong under rules that are general in their scope and competitions. Every succeeding quadrennial of these games makes it more evident that the Olympic Games will have to be conducted under rules of their own, with definite events scheduled and competed for, under specified conditions and stated regulations, and all merely local or favorite contests of any special people eliminated until or unless they can be fairly included in the general competitions.

At the end of the Olympic Games in London four years ago it was made absolutely apparent to every one, so it seemed to us, that the contests would have to be conducted under rules of their own, where competitors from all nations would meet on equal terms. In the London contests there were special rules imposed by local athletic authority which put those unfamiliar with them at a disadvantage. The same has occurred this year in Stockholm, not in the same way as these hindrances were made manifest in London, but by the introduction of special contests well prepared for in Sweden, but in which the athletes of other countries have no skill and have had no training.

We are glad to see that Commissioner Sullivan of the American team has arrived at precisely the same conclusion which we put forward four years ago. He dwells particularly upon the unfairness of the acquisition of points by Swedish athletes through the introduction of contests unprepared for by other athletes, and which gave Sweden large numbers of points to which, on a true Olympic basis, he was by no means entitled. "For instance," says Commissioner Sullivan, "Sweden now has more points than the United States, and this is all nonsense when the programme states that the opening and closing of the Olympic Games are for contests in the stadium only, and not for yachting, riding and what not. In the regular athletic programme we triumphed overwhelmingly." But what does it avail to triumph in the regular contests when side contests are brought in such as are spoken of by Commissioner Sullivan, to give the local athletes advantage and points over all other nations? The Swedes had these advantages this year by virtue of side contests; the English had them four years ago by reason of technical rules.

But it is manifest that in a world competition like this everything should be on a world basis, and competitors should not be put at the disadvantage, either of local, technical rules which they are liable unwittingly to violate to the loss of their standing, or through the introduction of local contests for which they have no notice and are not prepared.

Commissioner Sullivan says that within two years an international athletic committee will meet in Paris, and that this must formulate a standard of events for the Olympic Games, thus doing away with liberty to the country in which the meeting is held to enter events which other nations do not compete in, and allowing the running of an enormous number of points which should not be considered the Olympic Games at all. To which, of course, must be added by that committee the promulgation of general rules which will take the place of all special or local rules or regulations of any country, city, or place where the Olympic Games are held, and will exclusively govern the Olympic contests. When this Paris international committee puts the Olympic Games on this general basis, we shall expect the

American athletes to carry off the honors handsomely and triumphantly whenever and wherever the Olympic Games are held.

## THE DEBS STATEMENT.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, denounces both the Republican party and the Democratic party, the platform of each, and the declarations of both, for being conservative, reactionary, and stand-pat. He claims that the Roosevelt announcement of being a progressive is "mere buncombe," and he refers to Roosevelt's record, claiming that when Roosevelt was President and had the power, he did none of the things nor attempted to do any of the things, he is now talking about "so wildly." He puts Taft in the same class as Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson alongside of both Taft and Roosevelt.

This will be a sad announcement to the great and sudden progressive, Col. Roosevelt, who does not appear to have either known or cared anything in particular about progressiveness or progressive policies until La Follette made a progressive campaign and got the progressive strength pretty well together. Then the Colonel saw a chance to carry out his vindictiveness against President Taft, shove La Follette off the course, and take up the running himself. The Roosevelt men, Pinchot and Garfield being the instruments, killed the La Follette movement when they successfully opposed the indorsement of La Follette by the Ohio progressives. If La Follette had got that Ohio indorsement, he would have been the progressive leader, beyond all question. He was entitled to have that indorsement; but Pinchot and Garfield prevented his getting it, for they were working for Roosevelt all the time and had the Roosevelt candidacy in mind even when they were apparently pledged earnestly to La Follette. But they were for La Follette simply to get him to prepare the way for Roosevelt, and at the critical moment they deserted him, prevented him getting the indorsement to which he was entitled, and this prevention paved the way for the entrance of Roosevelt, who had never at any time shown the slightest disposition to champion any progressive policies. The utmost that Roosevelt did was to proclaim his policy of ruinous conservation for all this Western country. He is running, in fact, as the Pinchot conservationist, and not as a progressive, as Senator La Follette has so clearly and plainly pointed out.

It is natural, therefore, that Mr. Debs, who is a keen observer of current events, should have seen through the false pretense of Roosevelt posing as a progressive. He sees the fraudulent character of that pretense just as clearly as Senator La Follette does, and he denounces it just as plainly. If Roosevelt were true to his own professions, he would be today in the Debs party and supporting Debs in place of assuming the false position of being the leader of the progressives, which he has never been, which he does not in fact care to be, and which he never can be. If he were in earnest, as we say, he would be supporting Debs today. As he is not in earnest, he is simply running a personal campaign of his own without regard to any principle whatever; he fails to take the logical position where he belongs, and does not fit into the American current of politics in any way.

## WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Governor Wilson is much cheered in his campaign as candidate of the Democratic party for President, by 2000 letters which he has received from Republicans pledging him their support. We presume that pretty much all of these letters are from what might be called Roosevelt Republicans; and in so far as they are genuine and mean what they say, they are eliminations from what would otherwise be the Roosevelt strength.

There is danger, however, in such letters as these. First, they tend to give a Republican tinge to the Wilson candidacy which will by no means be relished by conservative Democrats; for these conservative Democrats would rather support a known and tried man of moderate views who strives faithfully to live up to the law and do his duty as President, than to take chances on an unknown man who is shifting around in his views and playing for votes, elated at getting letters from Republicans, and likely to shape his policy on lines that are not Democratic.

Already in the Democratic ranks there are fervent protests against the ridiculous tariff plank in the Democratic platform, which declares it unconstitutional to enact tariff laws with a view to protection. Probably half the Democratic party at least would reject this plank with contempt, for a declaration that it is unconstitutional to enact protective tariffs is so thoroughly antagonistic to the history of this country, so completely overborne by Supreme Court decisions, that any one really claiming to hold that opinion now must hold it against tradition, against fact, and against judicial authority.

But Mr. Wilson is a man of unsteady views. He has been teaching academically all his life doctrines that are absolutely opposed to those things which he now claims to believe in. He has been opposing the immigration of southern Europeans, and denouncing it as worse than the incoming of Chinese. He has been assailing labor unions; he has been ridiculing the initiative, referendum, and the recall. But now he is consenting to all these, and accepts almost anything that his party leaders put up to him as necessary to take in. Accordingly his campaign is a mixture of contradictions, crudities, and impossibilities. It is to be hoped that when he is formally notified of his nomination by the committee which will go to him for that purpose early next month, he will take occasion to clear the atmosphere and make plain some things that he really does believe in, and specify others that it is impossible for anybody to accept.

**KEITH O'BRIEN**  
**The Bargain Basement Is the Big Feature This Week**  
**Just two dozen rockers**  
Will not last long at the special removal sale price. So come early.

**Golden oak rockers — solid,**  
Good style, handsome. Will close them out at two extra low prices—unusual values.  
One style golden oak rocker, \$4.50, for .....\$2.75  
One style golden oak rocker, \$7.00, for .....\$3.90

**Have you a girl in the family?** And if so, have you seen those pretty summer dresses at a dollar fifteen and a dollar ninety-eight cents now on sale in our children's department on the second floor?

**If you have children in your** Home now is the time to make your selections for present or future use. Many of the articles we are now selling at one-third to one-half off are just the garments you must buy later, especially those garments desirable for school wear this fall.

**Some hats for girls here this** week for less than half price—all \$2.00 and \$2.50 hats in straw now 95 cents. All linen and silk pongee hats half price.

**Little tots "Keystone" rompers**  
—sixty, seventy-five and eighty-five cents regular; none ever sold for less. Several styles to close—now 39c.

**OREGON SHORT LINE TIME CARD.**  
EFFECTIVE JUNE 16, 1912.

Depart.	Daily.	Arrive.
7:10 A. M.	Ogden, Malad, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, San Francisco, Elva and intermediate points beyond Ogden. (Ogden and intermediate points only arriving.)	8:15 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Boise, Marysville, Intermediate—Montpelier. Going.	10:10 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	Ogden and intermediate points.	6:55 P. M.
11:40 A. M.	Overland Limited — Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	3:20 P. M.
11:55 A. M.	Los Angeles Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	4:45 P. M.
1:05 P. M.	Overland Limited—Ogden, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.	2:05 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	4:50 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Ogden, San Francisco.	6:55 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	Ogden, Brigham, Cache Valley, Malad and intermediate.	11:35 A. M.
5:20 P. M.	Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago (Park City, Green River and West only returning.)	12:40 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	Motor Flyer—Ogden and intermediate.	9:35 A. M.
7:15 P. M.	Yellowstone Special—Ogden, Pocatello, Idaho Falls and Yellowstone Park (Chicago and East and San Francisco and West also arriving.)	7:40 A. M.
11:45 P. M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	10:30 A. M.

City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah. Telephone, Exchange 15.

**REAL WORTH**  
Shoddy stuff is a poor bargain at no cost. Every premium offered its readers by The Tribune is standard, bearing a name that's known. We guarantee every article.

Visit the new Premium Room (ground floor, Tribune building) and examine our latest offering.

You will be delighted at the array and excellence of our offerings

**Vogeler Seed & Produce Co.**  
DEALERS IN  
**HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED**  
Write for special prices on car lots.  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

**WANTED**  
**200 LABORERS**  
For work on power house and dam at Crane Falls, near Mountain Home, Idaho. Wages \$2.50 per day.  
INQUIRE  
SLICK BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.,  
Boise, Idaho, or  
Mountain Home, Idaho.

**4% ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS**

**Other Means May Succeed—This Will Not Fail.**  
ANY YOUNG MAN will work hard, spend more than he earns and be the difference, will eventually (with good habits) win business success.

It is such young men the Utah Savings & Trust Co. seeks as depositors.

Money to loan on proved real estate.

**UTAH SAVINGS TRUST COMPANY**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
In the Business Heart

How often do you see advertisement "Was it now \$98?"

Did you ever stop to think that this is "shady" advertising, that it would be possible to sell a \$500 piano that was worth \$500 or three times \$98?

The next time a dealer makes such a statement either force him to take it up with the authorities.

Such advertising is inefficient and will in time be barred from the mails.

Under no circumstances will we be a party to it.

A \$300 piano is \$300, and Theodore Roosevelt can't get it for one less.

Wouldn't you prefer to with a one-priced house, one is on the square?

Then buy your piano NELSON—the piano man, wares, 105 East South, Salt Lake City.

**THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF SALT LAKE CITY**

**Practical Experience**  
Shows the great benefits arising from regular weekly deposits in the bank.  
Start an account now with Continental Bank and adopt plan.

4 Per Cent Paid On Savings Accounts.

"In Unity There Is Strength" Member of Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and House Association.

**CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK**  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

**We Give the Service**

**CITIZENS 49 CENTS**

**Our Coal Has the Quality**  
Summer rates expire July 1. Temporary office 55 W. 1st.